The Cuban Question and the Cuban Inve TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1852. the recent debate in the United States Senate, on Mr. Mason's resolution, the expedition for the re-tief of Cuba under General Lopes, and what is term. ed filibusterism, was denounced as dishonorable, and for robbery and plunder; and numerous letter-writers and declaimers indulge in the same strain of vitupera-tion—indeed, it is quite the fashion to rail against filibusterism, and class it with robbery and piracy. This defimes the dead, and is unjust to the survivors of the most gallant and glorious expedition of the

men who embarked with General Lopez on the Pampero who did not believe that he was going to aid the people of Cuba, in a noble effort to throw of the tyranny and oppression of Spain. The heroic Lopez thought so. It is well known that such was his ardor and sanguine belief in the success of this combination to produce a general rising throughout the island, that he expressed to his friends that all he wanted was to be landed with twenty men and place himself at the head of the revolution.

Indeed, to land with 450 men was just as certain

Indeed, to land with 450 men was just as certain destruction as to land with twenty men, if they were not assisted by the people of Cuba: and he well knew that mercy was not for him. He sealed his faith with his life.

Did this gallant 450 men contemplate robbing and plundering an island with a million of inhabitants, and twenty thousand soldiers in garrison, when they landed on a strange coast, and in fifteen minutes after the last man had disembarked, saw the Pampero steer for the homes they had left, and vanish from their sight?

When, without transportation for even their ammunition, and abandoning their surplus baggage, they marched into the interior, did they think they could carry the plunder of the Queen of the Antilles in their pockets, and wade back to the United States with their booty?

No. Their hearts were not contracted with the mean and grovelling lust of gain, but were expanded by the novelty of the scene, the thirst for enterprise, and the generous hope that, when they reached the mountains, they would join hands with the sons of Cuba, armed to assert their liberties. Say that they were misled and deceived, that is no reason why their motives should be impugned, and their deeds dishonored.

It is easy to say that the Cubans did not wish the

were misled and deceived, that is no reason why their motives should be impugned, and their deeds dishonored.

It is easy to say that the Cubans did not wish the aid of Lopez and his companions, and that they did not join him. It must be evident that this assertion cannot be refuted by showing when, how, and by whom the conspiracy was conducted, and how far it extended. But this much may be stated, for it is no news to the Spanish authorities, that General Lopez, before he left New Orleans, on the 5th of August, 1851, fully expected a rising on the west end of the island; and that on the 7th all his principal adherents were arrested, the roads were patrolled, the villages and towns garrisoned, and arrangements made for the quick transmission of intelligence; and then false information was sent to meet General Lopez, near Key West; that the Vuelta Abaja was under arms, and thus he was deceived, and the dungeons, and guard-rooms, and two thousand prisoners, and the panic of a detected conspiracy, fully show why no Cubans joined his standard. A government with which suspicion is conviction, and which has a vigilant espionage, bribery, confiscation, the dungeon, the garotte—aye, and torture—as its agents, is all-powerful to defeat conspiracy.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and the loss of the lamented Crittenden and his massacred companions, the brave old general, with a force reduced to less than three hundred and fifty men, defeated, day after dax, the thousands of the regular troops of Spain, and finally, when attacked by the cavalry on one side, and the infantry on the other, repulsed both attacks, drove the enemy before him, and slew General Enna, the highest military commander on the island. For seventeen days this little band kept the enemy at bay—they killed and wounded upwards of fifteen hundred of their assailants, and, still unconquered in any fight, they were compelled to surrender when their ammunition was ex-

band kept the enemy at bay—they killed and wounded upwards of fifteen hundred of their assailants, and, still unconquered in any fight, they were compelled to surrender when their ammunition was exhausted, and the heavy rains rendered their muskets unfit for service. Robbery and plunder do not do these extraordinary and glorious deeds. One fact, characteristic of General Lopez, should be recorded, as stated by a youth of fourteen years of age, who was in the expedition. "We had been marching," said he, "for a day or so, without being attacked: we saw no one, but occasionally we would find a bullock tied to a tree by the road side; about the fifteenth day we found a beef in a grove, and immediately prepared for dinner. We had not been long before I, who had been sent out as a vidette, saw a large body of cavalry approaching rapidly. I tried to fire my musket, but it would not go off, but by running and hallooing I gave the alarm. Just as I reached them, our boys had seized their arms, and as the cavalry charged every man fired, and the enemy were repulsed—but they had rushed nearly on us; as they fell back, General Lopez dashed into their ranks, and seized a Spanish trooper and dragged him into our ranks. From him he learned that a large body of infantry were advancing to attack us, just over an eminence in our rear. Immediately the old General led us in full run to reach the hill, which we did before the Spanish army, in five divisions, at that day. The fall of General Enna paralyzed them, the double repulse checked them, and if on that day five hundred well armed Americans had been landed at Bahia Honda, under a dashing American officer, in one week the whole Spanish army would have token refuge under the guns of Havana, the country would have been cleared, the Cubans would have token refuge under the guns of Havana, the country would have been cleared, the Cubans would have token refuge under the guns of Havana, the country would have been cleared, the Cubans

the country would have been cleared, the Cubans would have flocked to the stendard of freedom, and the revolution would have been accomplished. They ought to have been there.

It may suit the policy of European despots to try and becloud this most unparalleled achievement of American arms by opprobrious epithets, and by saying that Lopez's men were armed with superior rifles and Colt's revolvers. Such is not the fact. They were armed with two-dollar muskets, and but very few had a rifle or a revolver, and they were scantily supplied with fixed ammunition.

But, certainly, it does no honor to any American, however high in station, to calumniate in so unfounded a manner the sons of our own soil. They should bear in mind that they are outraging the common sense and generous impulses of our whole peo-

snoul bear in mind that they are outraging the com-mon sense and generous impulses of our whole peo-ple, and, further, that one hundred thousand bold, energetic, intelligent, and enterprising men, will mark them for all time to come. The Masons of the revolution, and the Colonel Cass of 1812, would have scorned the defamation of our bold and gallant young men, especially at a time and in a manner which savours more of heartless intrigue for selfish pursavours more of heartless i ntrigue for selfish pur-poses than a high appreciation of national dignity and honor. Is it that General Cass, who has mounted every hobby warhorse for years past, without much success, now wishes to try his luck on a hobby mule? Or is it intended to embarrass the incoming administration in relation to that most delicate of all sub-

jects, our foreign relations?

But probably those denunciations are intended to deter the exiled Cubans who have sought refuge with

deter the exiled Cubans who have sought refuge with us, and those who are supposed to sympathize with them. We know but little of the designs of the Cubans, either at home or among us.

But of this gentlemen may be assured, that there is not one connected with any movement in the future, who does not believe that the Creole Cubans, in masse, and many of the Spaniards identified with the island, are anxious to assert their liberties, and will do so whenever they can obtain assistance enough to cut the cords with which their arms are bound. But when those cords are cut, all know that the Cubans themselves must fight the battles and maintain the war. That they will do so I have no doubt. doubt.

In addition to the general belief that Cuba is ripe

In addition to the general belief that Cuba is ripe and ready for revolution, there are other reasons operating on the minds of many which did not exist when Gen. Lopez embarked for Cuba. The massacre of Crittenden and his men, has sunk deep into the hearts of the American people. It is believed that this gallant soldier and his noble companions, who, when led out in parcels, surrounded by the Spanish soldiery, and a savage mob, and the bloody, and still quivering and writhing bodies of their mardered brethren, still shouted beak dolance at their bloody assassins—never did sarrounder at discretion. Those who knew Crittenden, Ram, and the brave boys who went from New Orleans, have always thought that nothing but extreme privation could ever have induced them to surrender except on terms of capitulation, if then. If such was not the case, why were they taken to Havana? The orders were peremptory that no quarter should be given.

Why did Concha, when they arrived, debar them from all intercourse, and, flaunting the proclamation of Fillmore in the faces of those who interposed for even delay, in violation of the precepts of humanity, hasten their execution; and, even when they were permitted to write a few words to their friends and relations, compel them to do so in half an hour, under the eye of the Spanish officers and soldiers' bayonets?

Recently, it is intimated, from a very respectable source, and well informed, that evidence might yet be obtained that Col. Crittenden did surrender on terms, and that confessing what was stated at the time, that Cancha was incensed that they were brought to Havana.

These things have made many think that we have

Cancha was incensed that they were brought to Havana.

These things have made many think that we have a lien of blood on that island which must be enforced. Enforced it will be. Yes; and a monument will yet be raised on the spot where the noble old patriot. Lopez, was garrotted, and another, in black marble, with all the emblems of mourning, to commemorate the sad fate of Col. Crittenden and his youthful band, the beautiful and the brave.

There is another reason why many, a great many, who might not otherwise have interested themselves about Cuba, are disposed to look a little that way.

The opinion is very general, and in some places al-most unanimous, that our government in this affair, and in all other affairs connected with Cubs since, and in our foreign relations generally, has acted a very poor, pitful, undignified and even criminal part, calculated to degrade the nation and impair its

permanent interests.

Now, nothing is so well calculated to administration and administration. permanent interests.

Now, nothing is so well calculated to encourage the spirit of fillibusterism. as a weak and imbecile administration which permits our flag to be insulted; our vessels to be fired into, and captured on the high seas; our citizens to be executed without trial; our commerce to be wantonly and insultingly interrupted; and which, in fine, does not protect the honor of the country or represent the feelings of the people—and which holds up the shield, which the eagle on our coat-of-arms carries, for the protection of tyranny, and points the spears at the breasts, of the friends of freedom. Four years more of the Filmore administration, or one like it, would make the whole country fillibusterize.

Again, the question in relation to Cuba is not now what it was ten, or even five years ago. That island, always of importance, has risen vastly in public estimation, both here and in Europe, within the last few years, and within that time the extremely feeble tenure by which Spain holds it has been demonstrated.

To us it is of vital importance: its possession is a political necessity, justified by the law and practice of nations—it is a nuisance which must be abated.

To the commercial North the destiny of Cuba is now of much more importance than to the South. The blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi has been talked about; it will never be done. Blockade cotton! No. War who may, cotton must go forward. But suppose it was done; the Southern planters are out of debt, they have plenty to live on, and their produce is not lost by delay.

But gold can be blockaded on the Pacific, and if it—as it would—evaded the blockade there, its transit from the Pacific to the Gulf, and thence to New York, would be entirely cut off by Jamaica, Hayti and Cuba.

But, with Cuba in our possession, there are various was in which gold each be

from the Pacific to the Gulf, and thence to New York, would be entirely cut off by Jamaica, Hayti and Cuba.

But, with Cuba in our possession, there are various ways in which gold could be forwarded if it can escape blockade on the Pacific coast.

Now it is appalling to think what would be the effect on the vastly expended operations of the North, of even a temporary cessation of the supply of gold from California.

In the face of these things, it will not do for Senators to become top-lottical about our determination not to let any other nation have Cuba—and, oh! "Cuba we will have," and then taper off with "when we can get it with the consent of Spain, or the Cubans themselves acquire their independence and desire annexation." Two contingencies, neither of which will ever happen.

When we consider the stubbornness of the Spanish character—its tenacity of territory, the great anxiety with which Spain clings to Cuba—the last of all her unbounded realms discovered by Columbus—and, not least, the publication of the abortion correspondence under President Polk, for the purchase of the island, we must be satisfied that there is not the least hope of our making a successful negotiation with Spain. It will deceive many if a negotiation can ever be opened. But if Spain should consent, will France and England consent? We will get that answer when another flag is hoisted at Havana. Gentlemen should recollect that the English navy, now at Havana, and policing the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, can hoist the English flag on the Moro Castle in six hours. And it would not be the least strange, or at variance with the practice of England, if it was done.

Why was the proposition made to our government for a trinartite treaty? It was simply to grain a pre-

vana, and policing the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, can hoist the English fiag on the Moro Castle in six hours. And it would not be the least strange, or at variance with the practice of England, if it was done.

Why was the proposition made to our government for a tripartite treaty? It was simply to gain a pretext. It was as well known when it was made as it is now that it would be rejected—that no President dare entertain such a proposition.

They know some things in Europe, and, among others, that we wish the possession of Cuba, and will have it, or that we are fools if we don't.

We play the game of politics at great disadvantage with the European powers; they see our cards—and, if they did not, a foolish or malignant President would show them—and at the same time they conceal theirs.

Now, in spite of all this gas, how do we stand. The answer to our refusal to entertain the tripartite treaty was, that England surrounded Cuba with a cordon of war steamers, under pretence of suppressing the slave trade, and France occupied Samana under pretence, I suppose, that she wanted to do so. Suppose that to-morrow news should arrive that England had taken possession of Cuba, and that, with all possible parade and bluster. Mr. Fillmore and his whole cabinet, and his recent allies, should call on the British minister for an explanation; what would be the cool reply? "Why, gentlemen, we wanted Cuba, you wanted Cuba; but we, to concliste matters, proposed that neither should have it, this you refused, and we felt at liberty to exercise our national right and take it, a thing you would have done if you had sense enough."

Can the people of Cuba, unaided, achieve their independence? The thirteen colonies which founded this great nation could not have done so; and they were not a disarmed people; every important point was not garrisoned; free communication was not prohibited; they had the press, and the town meeting, and the assembly; and there colonies which founder one millionth part the tyrany and oppression which poor or his arms then it is a most monstrous outrage to lend him a file, or to cut the cords which bind him. lend him a file, or to cut the cords which bind him. To say the least, this moral arithmetic does not suit our day. Not less untenable is the effort under Fillmore's proclamation to cast odium on the exiled Cubans who have sought refuge amongst us, and who have not yet given up the hopes of achieving the independence of their native land. Exiled by tyrants, they are driven into obscurity, and compelled almost to hide themselves from tyranny here; for, poor fellows, they do not know what little weight a weak and unpopular President has in this country when he outrages public sentiment and the generous impulses of the people.

Let us take a short paragraph of history. When the aristocracy overthrew the democracy of Thebes.

Let us take a short paragraph of history. When the aristocracy overthrew the democracy of Thebes, they garrisoned the citadel, oppressed and slew the people, and drove many into exile. A part of the Theban youth sought refuge in Athens; there they fillibusterized and enlisted the aid of the Athenian youth. They marched in the night by devious paths, and, by an ingenious maneauve, seized one of the gates of Thebes. They rushed to the market place, raised the shout of liberty, called the people to arms, stormed the citadel, and freed their country from in tolerable bondage. And, further, Thebes rose to a higher pitch of prosperity and renown under these same fillibusters than she ever attained before or after; and the name of that noble fillibuster, Epaminonidas, stands second to that of Washington. What has been the judgment of posterity on this fillibusterism?

fillibusterism?
History is full of similar examples, and never, un til recently, and that too in our land, the very child of fillibusterism, has it been asserted that the exile, driven by tyranny from his native land, commits a wrong when he seeks to restore the liberties of his

country.

The foreigner who can come amongst us, leaving his relations, his friends, the companions of his boyhood, and his countrymen, under a galling oppression, and cast not one look behind, or contemplate raising his hand for their relief, when the time arrives, is a selfish politron, unworthy the rich boon we offer him, and a fit breeder of Fillmores.

One word as to what I suppose to be the present situation of the fillibusters.

One word as to what I suppose to be the present situation of the fillibusters.

It appears to me that they have dealt more deli-cately with Gen. Pierce and the democratic party, than those who expect to make capital by abusing

hem.

It is understood that they had determined to do nothing to embarrass the incoming administration, and I incline to the belief that if the signs were fa-

and I incline to the other that if the signs were favorable there would be no more fillibusterism.

But if the new administration comes in denouncing fillibusterism, and announcing the obsolete doctrine of twenty years ago, that Spain can keep Cuba until things happen which never will happen, why, then I wish them a more prosperous career than they are likely to have.

are likely to have.

Why not let things rest? Why force committals?
Why not let Gen. Pierce develope his policy maturely and deliberately? And why commence attacks and abuse of a class of men not very patient under defamation, and certainly not afraid to assert and act on their principles when defied by any administration.

I would advise fillibusters generally not to believe any statements they may hear about what General Pierce has said, or that the Mason and Cass move-ment was made with his consent. It is certainly not so; and I think that General Pierce, on reflection,

will resent the attempt to embroil the democratic party, and force his policy, as relates to our foreign relations.

You all know that the President is, to a certain extent, bound to exert his official power to see that the laws of the country are executed, and no one would respect a President who failed to do his duty. But any developement of the particular course to be pursued in relation to Cuba, the Monroe declaration, or other matters of interest, would be impolitic, especially if we intend to take a stand which may lead to war. We are not now exactly in a situation to talk large, and Congress appears little inclined to move in any direction. England is arming, France is arming—their fleet of war steamers is enormous—and if they should agree not to fight one another, it would be a pity that their vast outlays should be lost, and so they might amuse themselves by taking California, battering our scaport cities down, breaking up our commerce, and setting us a quarter of a century back.

If this Congress does not take the matter in hand decidedly, any power attacking us can have near a year the start; and four months' start these fast days is more than a year's start in 1812.

The atmosphere is charged and ominous on both sides the Atlantic, and it would not be surprising if, in a short time, George Law should be a much more important individual than either his Presidential or Senatorial assailant.

To avoid misrepresentation, it is due to the public to state that the writer of this letter never exchanged ten words with General Lopez; never joined any Cuban expedition; never expects to do so; belongs to no Cuban or other association; and, therefore, no one is responsible for the facts and reasoning herein contained but the writer.

Obstuary.

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ObMuary.

Mrs. Worthington Hooker, wife of Professor W. Hooker, of the medical institution of Yale College, died at Norwich, Conn., on the 11th inst.

Died, in Boston, on the 12th inst., Capt. William Drewformerly of Duxbury, for many years a shipmaster from Boston and of late in the Boston custom house, aged 55. He sailed from Boston in a privateer, soon after the breaking out of the war of 1812 and was sent on board one of their prizes, from which they were retaken by His Majesty's sloop-of-war "Golden Fleece," and finally transported to Dartmoor prison, where he remained until the close of the war—some twenty months.

Died, at Cincinnati, January 8th, Mrs. Anna Cooper, in the 86th year of her age. The deceased immigrated from Virginia to Cincinnati in 1792, with her husband and three children, born in Hamilton county, and a large circle of grandchildren and friends. Mrs. Cooper but a short time ago, received her certificate for bounty land, for services of her husband in Wayne's army. The certificate of honorable discharge, signed by "Mad Anthony" himself, had been carefully preserved by her in an old glove, which her husband had worn while in the service of his country.

Sally Mamanash, died in Northampton, Mass., says the Hampshire Gazette, on the 3d inst., aged 88 years. She was the last of the Indian race in Northampton. Her father's grave-stone stands alone in a field, near the pine grove on the plain, with this inscription—"Joseph Mamanash died May, 1707, aged 40 years." Her mother, who died in 1780, aged 60, was Elizabeth Occom, of Mohegan, near Norwich, Conn., the eldeat sister of Rev. Samson Occom, the celebrated Indian preacher. After the death of her mother, Sally supported herself by spinning and weaving in different families. At the age of 50, in the year 1816, she made a profession of religion under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Williams, with 70 other persons. During the remainder of her long life, she was an exemp

Siceness in the Philadelphia Prison.—We Sickness in the Philadelphia Prison.—We understand that a malignant fever has recently prevailed in the Moyamensing prison, attended with everal deaths. It has been found necessary, in conequence, to rid the cells of the vagrant apartment of as many occupants as possible. Some of these poor wretches have found it difficult to obtain admission to the Alms-house, owing to the apprehended danger of infection, and their situations have therefore been most pitiable, especially since the setting in of the present spell of cold weather. The police have discovered two or three of them lying in the alleys and courts of the purificus of the town, sick and apparently dying, and have taken them to the station house to keep them from perishing.—Philadelphia North American, Jan. 14.

HOMICIDE IN ARKANSAS.—The Memphis Engle and Inquirer of the 5th, records an affray that tran-spired at Des Arc, in Arkansas, on Monday week, which resulted in the death of a notorious desperado named Dixon, who was under indictment for murder, but who had baffled arrest by secreting himself in the cane brakes. It appears that Dr. A. R. Wilson, a citizen of Des Arc, knowing the character of Dixon, had expressed a rather free opinion of this individual, who, upon hearing the same, assaulted the doctor, beating him most brutally. Dr. Wilson the same day procured a gun and shot Dixon, killing him instantly. The case was examined before a magistrate, when Dr. Wilson was discharged. named Dixon, who was under indictment for murd

Tax on Dogs .- The town of Hartford Conn... Tax on Dogs.—The town of Hartford. Conn., has voted to apply to the Legislature for a law taxing dogs. It is said that the great objection to keeping sheep in Connecticut is their destruction by dogs, and it is hoped that a tax upon them will diminish the number of worthless curs, while owners of valuable animals will be willing to pay a tax for the sake of having them recognized as property. Two thousand dollars worth of sheep are said to have been killed by dogs in West Hartford in the last two or three years.

A Man Horse.—A horse, a few days since, was bitten by a rabid dog, in St. Louis county, Mo., upon the lips of the upper and lower jaw. For some time very little notice was taken of it, but when the horse began to show symptoms of the disease he was put in a large lot, where he remained for several days before he died, and in the meantime, the paroxysms of madness were terrible. He tore off, on the fence and trough, the whole side of his face which had received the wound, and tore and bit off the fiesh from his bones in every part of his body that could be reached. He died in horrible agonies.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE ST. JAMES.—In the prosecution against the second engineer of the St. James, in the United States Circuit Court, at New James, in the United States Circuit Court, at New Orleans, the pilot, in his examination, expressed the opinion that there had been no actual explosion of the boilers, but that persons interested in driving the boat off the lake had filled logs of wood, used on board for firing, with gunpowder. That, as soon as the logs came in contact with the fire, they exploded, and displaced the boilers, causing the crash above. There was nothing in the testimony, as given, which would warrant belief that an act so horrioly atrocious had been committed. The engineer was acquitted.

FEMALE WHALEES .- At one time there have Female Whalers.—At one time there have been enumerated in Honolulu the wives of twenty-five sea captains. From such information as can be obtained, it is supposed that one in six of all whaling captains is accompanied by his wife. The practice is annually increasing. This is a new feature in the prosecution of the whaling business. Probably a score of American ladies have visited the Arctic Ocean during the past summer.—Honolulu Friend, Nov. 17.

THE CASE OF CAPT. GEO. McLANE. - The United vice Journal states that the court martial which some e since tried Captain George McLane, of the army, for an assault upon a superior officer, growing out of the publication relating to Gen. Pierce, sentenced him to be cashiered, but by virtue of gallant services and recommendation of the members of the court individually, the President has commuted the sentence to a suspension and stoppage of pay.

LUMBER TRADE OF ST. Louis.—The lumber master of that city gives the following abstract of the receipts for the year 1852:—
Lumber. feet 22,251,394
Shingles. 21,683,950
Laths. 2 280 200

KENTUCKY PROSPERITY. The taxable properthe state, for the year past, is \$333,131,512, an increase, by valuation, of over \$16,000,000. On this the revenue raised was \$594,926. The number of white males over the age of 21 has increased from 157,410 in 1851, to 163,005 in 1852, and the number of children between five and sixteen from 204,432 to 213,235.

RETURNED FROM A HUNT.—A portion of the Omaha tribe have returned from the fall hunt. We noticed a number in town yesterday with the fruits of the expedition ready for a "swap." They looked sleek and healthy, and were well supplied with warm robes.—Kanesville (lova) Bugle, Dec. 22.

Caspar Walthour, indicted for the murder of Augustus Kitchin, is on trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Pittsburg, Pa.

On the 13th inst., Mr. Thomas H. Deening (son of Rev. Mr. Deening, of East Boston) was accidentally drowned at Rolling Mill wharf, East Boston. He was twenty-two years of age and leaves a wife.

An extraordinary and unusual meteoric phenomenon was observed in the vicinity of Worcester, Mass., about five o'clock A. M., on the 13th inst. It appeared like a cone of fire resting high in the firmament, near the zenith, for some length of time.

The Hudson river has not remained open so late as this year since 1804, when it closed January 12th.

The riot on the Pacific railroad, near St. Louis,

The rot on the Pacific railroad, near St. Louis, was brought to a close without any serious interference on the part of the two military companies which were sent to quell the disturbances. Two men were killed, whose names were John Flood and James Carroll.

RAILROAD APPROPRIATIONS IN MISSOURI.—The following are the amounts already appropriated by the General Assembly for railroad improvements in the State of Missouri:—
Hannibal and St. Joseph. \$1,500,000
Pacific and Southwestern branch. 4,000,000
North Missouri Railroad. 2,000,000
Iron Mountain Railroad. 750,000
Platte County Railroad. 500,000
Lexington and Davies County Railroad. 300,000
Canton and Bloomfield Railroad. 300,000

SINGULAR.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil of the Singular.—The Cincinnati Nonparett of the sth inst., says:—A little circumstance occurred day before yesterday, which will be of some interest to those who love the marvellous. A fine picture of General Pierce, hanging in the office of Major Avey, on Water street, suddenly fell, and was broken in pieces, at the exact time the accident befel the General and his family, on the railroad. Perhaps some will consider it a strange coincidence, while others, more skeptical, will consider it a chance circumstance.

A CURIOSITY IN ROXBURY, MASS.—The Boston
Bee states that the Roxbury Cave, or "Robber's Den,"
as it is sometimes called, is being visited by hundreds
of people every day. It is situated on the turnpike,
where there is an entrance, as also on Walnut
street. At the distance of sixty feet from the opening there is an immense chamber. Bones of animals
have already been found. Explorations are daily
being made, we understand. It is supposed to have
been the depository of robbers, which it may be still.

In the case of the steamer James Robb vs. the steamer T. P. Leathers, a New Orleans court has awarded \$18,000 salvage to the former.

THE LATEST ADVICES NEW YORK HERALD OFFICE. JANUARY 16, 1853.

Alexandria, Egypt. Dec. 1 Angostura, Vens'la Nov. 23	Monrovia, Africa Aug. 2
Angostura, Vens'la. Nov. 23	Montevideo, S. A Nov.
AntiguaDec. 4	Nassau, N. P Dec. 2
Antwerp, Belgium. Dec. 26	Neuvitas, Cuba Dec. 1
Aguadilla, P. R Aug. 28	Oregon Dec. 10 Panama, New Gra., Dec. 31
Aspinwall, N. Bay. Jan. 3	Panama, New Gra., Dec. 31
Aux Cayes, Hayti. Dec. 19	Para, BrazilDec. 13
Hahia, BrazilNov. 19	Paris Dec. 31
Parbadoes Dec. 9	Payta, Peru Dec. 18
Batavia, JavaOct. 28	Pernambuco, Brazil.Dec. 16
Belize, HonNov. 23	Ponce, P. R Dec. 14
Bermuda Dec. 25	Ponce, P. R Dec. 14 Port au Platt, St. D. Dec. 26
Bolivia Nov. 15 Bombay, E. I Dec. 3	Port au Prince, Hay. Dec. 24
Bombay, E. I Dec. 3	Port Philip, Aust'la. Sept. 20
Bonaire	Port Philip, Aust'la Sept. 20 Port Spain, Trinidad Dec. 13
Buenos Ayres, S. A. Nov. 10	Porto Paraya, C. V., Dec. 4
alcutta Nov. 21	Porto Paraya, C. V., Dec. 4 Puerto Cabello, Ven. Dec. 21
Callao, PeruDec. 12 Campeachy, Mexico.Dec. 1	Rangoon, Birmah Nov. 18
Campeachy, Mexico.Dec. 1	Rio Grande, Brazil. Nov. 4
Cape Haytien, Hayti.Dec. 13	Rio Janeiro, Brazil Dec.
Cape Town, C. G.H. Nov. 20	Sagua la Grande, Cu. Nov. 2:
Cardenas, Cubs Dec. 28	Salt Lake City Oct. 2:
Carthagens, N. G Dec. 8	San Antonio Texas Nov.
Syenne, Fr. Guiana. Nov. 25	San Diego, U. C Dec. 1 San Francisco, U. C. Dec. 10
Cienfuegos, Cuba Dec. 19	San Francisco, U. C. Dec. 10
Constantipople, Tky. Dec. 11	San Jose, Costa Rica Dec. 2
CuracoaDec. 17	San Juan de Cuba. Dec. 2
Curacoa	San Juan, Nica'ua. Jan.
Cominica, W. I Nov. 19	Sen Salvador C A Oct 1
Fayal, West I Dec. 14	San Salvador, C. A. Oct. 13 Santa Fe, N. M Nov. 2
GibraltarDec. 21	Shanghai Non
Gibraltar Dec. 21 Gonaives, Hayti Dec. 15	Shanghai
GuadaloupeOct. 30	SingaporeNov.
	Sisal, MexicoNov. 2
GuatemalaOct. 29 Guayama, P. RDec. 4	
Guayaquil, Ecuador Dec. 12	
	St. Domingo CityDec.
Havana, CubaJan. 21	St. HelenaDec.
Havre, France Dec. 28	St. Jago de CubaDec. 20
Hobart Town, V.D.L. Sept. 28	St. Johns, P. R Dec. 14
Hong Kong Oct. 30 Honolulu, S. I Nov. 24	St. KittsOct. 25 St. LuciaOct. 25
Honolulu, S. INov. 24	
Jaemel, HaytiDec. 21	St. Thomas Dec. 20
Jeremie, HaytiDec. 4	St. Ubes, Portugal Dec. 1
Kingston, Ja Jan. 5 Laguayra, Venez'la Dec. 5	St. Vincent, W. INov. 30
Laguayra, Venez la Dec. 5	SumatraAug. Surinam, DutchGuin Dec. 16
Lahaina, S. L Nov. 16	Surinam, DutchGuin Dec. 16 Sydney, N. S. WOct. 13
wierlingster	Tahiti, Society Isl's Sept. 20
LondonJan. 1	Talcahuano, Chili Oct. 30
Madeira Dec. 4	Tampico, MexicoNov. 26
Malaga, SpainDec. 18	TobagoOct. 23
MaltaDec. 22	Tabasco, MexicoNov. 21
Manila Philip Isle Oct. 19	Trinidad de CubaDec. 16 Truxillo, Honduras.Nov. 12
Manzanillo, Cuba Dec. 15	Truxillo, Honduras Nov. 12
faracaibo, Ven'a. Dec. 17	Turks Islands Dec. 12
MartiniqueDec. 2	Valparaiso, ChiliDec. 1
Maranham Nov. 14 Matanras, Cuba Dec. 31	Vera Cruz, Mexico .Dec. 5
	Whampos Oct. 29 Zanzibar, Ind. Ocean Sept. 25
fauritius, In. Ocean. Nov. 4	Zannbar, Ind. Ocean Sept. 25
dayaguez, P R Dec. 26	
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MARI	TIME INT	PLLIGEN	UE.	
Movements of Ocean Steamers.				
NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.	
Hermenn	Cowes	New York	Jan 5	
City of Glasge	wLiverpool	Philadelphia	Jan 5	
Ningara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan 8	
Arctic	Liverpool	New York	Jan 12	
Glasgow	New York.	Glasgow	Jan 15	
Humboldt	New York.	Havre	Jan 15	
America	Boston	Liverpoel	Jan 19	
Uncle Sam	New York.	Aspinwall	Jan 20	
Illinois	New York.	Aspinwall	Jan 20	
Northern Ligh	t New York.	San Juan	Jan 20	
Ohio	New York.	Aspinwall	Jan 20	
Pacific	New York.	Liverpool		
Black Warrior		Hav. & Mob.	ile. Jan 25	
Merlin	New York.	St. Th. & Ber		

Port of New York, January 16, 1853.

ARRIVED.

B. M. Steamship Arabia (new), Judkins, Liverpool, Jan 1, via Halifax, 51 hours, to E. Cunard. The A experienced heavy westerly gales all the passage. Jan 9, a sea struck the vessel which broke the davits, and carried away one of the beats. BELOW.

One brig, unknown. Wind during the day NW, and blowing a gale

The steamship Illinois was, on Saturday, towed from her anchorage in the North river to the dry dock, by steamtuge Titan and Ajax, where she will undergo repairs.

[PER STEAMSHIP ARABIA...]

EROADSTAIRS, Dec 29—Passed by, Angelique, Samuels, from Rotterdam for NYork.

BOMBAY, Nov 19—Arr Chile, Titcomb, Boston (not

before).

BEEMERHAVEN, Dec 27—Arr Heinrich Von Gagern, Rei-

BERMEBRAVES, Dec 27—Arr Heinrich Von Gagern, Reimens, NOrfeans.

CALCUTA, Nov 11—Arr Roebuck, Walder, San Francisco;
14th, St Louis, Davis, Liverpool; 17th, Amaranth, Babson,
Poston. Sid 9th, Delhi, Barnes, Boston (and from Saugor
12th); 12th, Sabine, Libbey, de (and from Saugor 14th);
12st. Geo Hallet, Howes, do.
Cowrs, Dec 28—Arr Ashland, Benson, from Antwerp for
NYork, with less of salls and water cases (see below);
29th, Henry Grinnell, Thompson, London for NYork, and
anchored. Put back 28th, Britannia, Abraham, for San
Francisco.

Francisco.

Dantmours. Dec 29—Put in, Mortimer Livingston. Barstow. from London for N*rleans, with loss of sails and

stow from London for N*rleans, with loss of sails and other damage.

Also put in, Duke of Manchester, Madge, from Cardiff for San Francisco, with loss of sails, and other damage.

DUBLIN, Rec 25—Arr Ganges, Stevens, St Andrews, NB, Sid 19th, Bolivar, Dunn, Savannah.

BOVER, Dec 29—Put in, Florence, Potter, from London for Apalachicola.

FALMOUTH, Rec 30—Arr Clara, Potter, Baltimore, and ordered to London.

GLESCOW, Dec 27—Sid New Hampshire, Chase, NYOrk, Hudson, Nelson, Savannah; 29th, Sarah, Cowl, NYOrk, GREKNOCK, Dec 28—Arr Corra Linn, Lambert, NYOrk, GREKNOCK, Dec 28—Sid Hendrik Hudson, Warner, NYOrk,

York.

HAVES, Dec 26—Arr Olivia, Spall, Charleston: 27th,
Muscongus, Kelleran, Norleans (see below). Sld 28th,
Idde Kimball, Ingham, NYork.

In the roads 29th, Wm Tell, Funk, from NYork.

HEXPORT, Dec 28—Ready for sea, Itsztein & Welcker,
Bosse, for NOrleans; Richard Anderson, Coffin, for Bal-

timore.
Kingread, Dec 27—Put back, Amelia, Jordan, for N

Kingread, Dec 27.—Put back, Amelia, Jordan, for N Orleans, Livierool. Dec 27.—Arr President Smidt, Meyer, NOrleans, Mogul, Candlish, Baltimore, 28th, John W Jarvis, Rich, and Brandywine, Merryman, NOrleans; Western Star, Thayer, Boston, Jacob A Westerrelt, Hoodless, New York, New York Packet, Gray, NOrleans; 39th, Harward, Goodwin, do: Excelsior, Smith, and Chas Chaloner. Thempson, NOrleans; 31st, Harriet, Otis, Mobile; Zolus, Lubben, NOrleans; 31st, Harriet, Otis, Mobile; Zolus, Lubben, Norleans; 51st, Harriet, Otis, Mobile; Zolus, Lubben, Norleans; 31st, Harriet, Otis, Mobile; Zolus, Lubben, Norleans; 30th, 10st, Smith, do. Otto, San Francisco, with loss of sails; 29th, Sultan, Or San Francisco, with loss of sails; Themis, for NOrleans, Cid 28th, Elizabeth, Blair, Mobile; 29th, Ellen Oliver, Davis, NOrleans, 20th, Bileachened, Bennett, Mobile; West Point, Mulliner, and Levi Woodbury, Grace, Nyork, Entd for ldg 28th, Columbiana, Stahl, Apalachicola; Savannah, Small, and Mary Hale, Rollius, Baltimore; Gen Parkhill, M'Kown, Charleston; Parthenia, Shoof, and Lizie Harwood, Lawrence, Norleans; Hamiet, Sears; Louisiana, Baratow, Scuthampton, Snow, and Albert Gallatin, Delano, Nyork; Wyoming, Dunleyy, Philadelphia; 29th, Western Star, Thayer, Boston; John Havens, Ricker, Mobile; Jas Nesmith, Watta, and Isaac Wright, Abeel, New York; 30th, Martha J Ward, Trott, Apalachicols; Pen-

berton, Hodgkins, NOrleans; Rockaway, Goodwin, Phl-ladelphia.

LONDON, Dec 30—Arr Prince Albert, Meyer, NYork (and entd outwards ame day).

Entd out 29th, Caractarus, Mundle, NOrleans. Cld out 29th, Douglas, Hedgecock, San Francisco; Broom, Drysdale, NOrleans, Geo F Patten, Stenson, do. LONDONDERRY, Dec 28—Arr Margaret, Wood, Phila-delphia.

Drysdale, NOrleans, Geo F Patten, Stenson, do.
LOSDONDERRY, Dec 28—Arr Margaret, Wood, Philadelphis.

MESENA, Dec 14—Arr Eutaw, Mathews, Malta.

MAITA, Dec 21—Sid Smyrna, Sprague, Boston; 224, Georges, Falea, NYork.

MARERILES, Dec 25—Arr Maria, Asandre, NYork. Sid
25th, Serampore, Reed, Boston.

NEWFORT, Dec 29—Put in, Acacia, Triggs, from Baltimore for London.

PENNOTR, Dec 29—Put in, Acacia, Triggs, from Baltimore for London.

PENNOTR, Dec 29—Put in, Catharine, Edwards, from Greenock for NOrleans.

POKRINGOUTH, Dec 25—Put in, Catharine, Edwards, from Antwerp for NYork; 29th, Virginias, Hayssen, from Bremen, and Arion, Kayser, from Hamburg, both for San Prancisco; Denmark, from London for NOrleans; 30th, Prince Albert, from Hamburg for NYork, with loss of mainyard and maintopsail.

PENNORY, Dec 28—Arr Asia, Calhoun, from St John, NB, for orders.

CUEENSTOWN, Dec 27—Arr Thomas, Draper, NYork.
Put in 28th, Jane Tudor, Hughes, from Liverpool for Savannah, leaky.

RAMSGATE, Dec 28—Off, Arnoldina Catharina van Wyngaard, and Rebecca, Kassebohm, from NOrleans for Hamburg.

ROCHELLE, Dec 24—Sid Ellis, Richardson, Boston.

SAMGAMAR, Dec 29—Arr "Sorcerie," Couch, Boston.

SAMTA CRUZ (Tencriffe), Dec 15—Arr Nivaria, Balaguer, NOrleans. Sid 5th, Gaunche, Callers, Novieria, Campbell, from Liverpool for Mobile, with loss of sails and bulwarks.

WELLESTON, Dec 19—Arr Maria, Ruyter, Charleston for Bremen.

Buston, Dec 19—The Madonna, Woodside, hence for

WOLGAST, Dec 19—Arr Statis, No. 1978.

Bristol, Dec 29—The Madonna, Woodside, hence for NOrleans, out 11 days, has put back leaky.

The Julius Caesar, Fleming, from Newport for Mobile, out seven days, has put back to Kingroad, with loss of an anchor and chain, and broken anchor stock; she remains to be supplied.

anchor and chain, and broken anchor stock; she remains to be supplied.

CAERNARVON, Dec 29—The Am ship Onward, Welsh, from Liverpool for NOrleans, which was stranded in the bay on the 27th, has been driven higher up on the beach, and is in a dangerous position. It is blowing a hard gale from SW.

DRAL, Dec 30—The Am ship Ashland, Benson, from Antwerp for NYork, slipped from an anchor and chain, and has been supplied with others from hence.

HAVEE, Dec 27—The Muscongus, Kelleran, from NOrleans, arrived here the 26th inst, and, in entering the dock, took the ground, and remains; she is being lightened, and will be got off next tide.

LETH, Dec 27—The bark Emily, Anderson, from London for San Francisco, put in here, leaky, and must discharge to repair.

to repair.

Liverroot, Dec 28—The Elizabeth, for Savannah, on shore opposite the Rimrose, is high and dry at low water. The Conway, for New Orleans, is lying against the west wall of the extreme end of the North New Docks, and fills with the tide.

The Manilla, for New Orleans, is leaky, and has gone into dock.

The Manilla, for New Orleans, is leaky, and has gone into dock.

The brig St. Helen's, from Montreal, struck on the North Spit vesterday, where she remains, and fills with the tide. On the life boat reaching her, she was found to be abandoned.

The Marion, O'Brien, hence for Savannah, is at Belfast Lough, with loss of sails. On Dec 25, when off Bardsey, she fell in with a ship without masts, but was unable to render any assistance.

20th—The Sir Howard Douglas, hence for Apalachicola, which went ashore in the Bay of Luce Dec 20, was completely broken up by the gale of Monday.

The Conway, for New Orleans, that was aground off the wall of the North Dock, was got off to-day, and taken into the Sandon Basin.

wan to the North Pock, was got on to-day, and taken into the Sandon Basin.

30th—The Charles Chaloner, Thompson, arrived from New Orleans, sailed from the bar Dec 1. 14th, was struck by a sea, which stove in all the dead lights and framing; lost bulwarks, two topmasts, and took a quantity of wa-ter in both cabins. 20th, in another gale, lost stern boat,

lost bulwarks, two topmasts, and took a quantity of water in both cabins. 26th, in another gale, lost stern boat, &c.

Newfort, Dec 28—Ship Julius Cæsar, Fleming, hence for Mobile, was ashore at St Brides, but was got off without damage; lost anchor and chain.

29—The Piscataqua, Wells, for New Orleans; and the Rhine, Baines, for New York; both sailed this morning, and are now on shore on the West Mud. Both remain quite upright, and are expected off next tide.

Roe Island, (near Ulverstone) Dec 26—The ship Childe Harold, Clarke, from Liverpool for New Orleans; main top mast and foretopgallant mast gone, and canvas all split. The second mate, Robert McClintock, was killed on the 26th, while clearing the wreck.

30—The ship Childe Harold, from Liverpool for New Orleans, drove last night, and was aground in about 10 feet low water this morning.

WATERFORD, Passage, Dec 27—The American brig Athens, Wyman, of Newburyport, U. S. from Charleston for Liverpool, is on shore at Arthurstown, a mile below this, and isglikely to get off in the evening, undamaged. She was off the Connibeg light ship about seven o'clock yesterday evening, unable to weather Tuskar; she bore up for this harbor during a violent gale, and entered about nine o'clock. She struck upon Drumroe Sand bank, and got off without injury, after two hours detention. She then let go two anchors, which did not hold, and she went on shore at Arthurstown. A steamer is engaged to tow her off the beach.

The American ship Shelter, Goodell, of Bath, (U.S) from Trieste, which put in yesterday, dismasted, has gone up to the city to refit.

25th.—The Wexford bark, Cold, free Mewport for Charleston, that put back here on the M. gordered up to Waterford for repair, in consequence of shifting her cargo of railway iron.

28th.—The Athens, that was on shore between Glenwater Bay and Arthurstown, got off on the evening of the 27th, and received no damage; she is now at anchor in the roads, waiting for favorable weather to proceed to Liverpool.

SHIP PROBUS, Weeks, from NYork, which arrived at Antwerp Dec 26, had decks swept on 18th.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Andover (of New York), before reported to have broken adrift, during a gale, in Penarth Roads, to have got in contact with a brig, and subsequently to have gone ashore between Cardiff and Newport, with seven feet of water in her hold, is stated by the agent of the NYork underwriters to be in a bad position. Efforts were to be made to get her off.

made to get her off.

WHALE-HIP GEN PIKE, which was in contact with the Hibernia in Arctic Ocean, was surveyed at Honolulu Nov 20, and damage estimated at \$3500. Capt Pike would repair as soon as possible, and work towards home.

WHALE-HIP CHAMPION (of Edgartown), at Hong Kong Oct 19, was off the port 16th, but was driven by the typhoon 150 miles S, and lost maintopsail and boat. The C picked up, near the Bashees, the mizen topmast of a ship, supposed to have belonged to a whaler.

BARK COMO, at Boston from Charleston, 4th inst, lat 36, lon 7334, in a NE gale, lost stern boat, bulwarks, &c.

HARK ALVARADO, at Philadelphia from NOrleans, experienced very heavy weather on the passage; had bulwarks

stove.

BR BARK SEPPINGS, from Quebec for Bridgewater, E, being waterlogged, was abandoned at sea, no date, lat 45 18, len 33; crew taken to Glasgow, by bark Carlo Mauran, of

Providence.

Br Bark Albert, Card, from Shields for NYork, which put into Halifax Dec 1, extensibly on account of bad winds, is stated under date of 6th inst, to have nearly completed her repairs, to be reloading, and it was expected would proceed on her voyage in about a fortnight.

Bug Tremont, from St Augustine for NYork, leaky, and with loss of foremast to the deck, and main topmast, was fallen in with 7th inst, New inlet W 45 miles, by the E J Talbot, at Charlesten, which took from her two men.

Whaling Bing Excellent (of Mattapoisett), is reported by a passenger in the Io. at Boston, to have been lost. The report, however, is discredited in NBedford. Another passenger by the Io says he had not heard anything of it.

passenger by the lo says he had not heard anything of it.

Brue Bosron, at Gloucester 11th inst, from Surinam, in
addition to losing 25 hhds molasses off deck, lost rail,
stancheons and plankshear on starboard side.

SCHR Howard, hence for Newbern, NC, towed into Norfolk (not Baltimore), in distress, encountered the gale 4th
inst, lat 38, lon 74; after being knocked down, the rigging
was cut away, when both masts went close by the deck,
and the hull then righted with a large quantity of water
in her. The wreck was then cleared, jurymasts rigged,
and such sail set as they could procure—in which condition she continued until taken in tow by the Benj
Franklin.

SCHE (V. LANGE HORGER FORE SCARGEST for Color SCHR C V LANSIL, Havener, from Frankfort for Cuba

SCHR C V LASSII. Havener, from Frankfort for Cuba, went ashore while going down the river 10th inst, but got off the next tide, and returned for repairs.

SCHR PACK, at San Francisco 7th ult, 40 days from Tombez, had six gales on the passage, three from NW, and three from SE, lost an entire suit of sails, and mainboom, split another mainsail, &c. For 26 days was within two days sail.

usys sair.

Sens Lagranos, from Norfolk for Portsmouth, NH, put into Philadelphia 14th inst. having split sails and stove bulwarks in a succession of gales from NNE to N, from 27th ult to 5th inst.

Ster Jas C Fisher, ashore on Seven Mile beach, went to pieces in the gale night of 12th inst.

SCHR JAS C FISHER, ashore on Seven Mile beach, went to pieces in the gale night of 12th inst.

SCHR DIMGO, which was ashore at Newport, lost fore foot, part of keel, and radder pintles; damage to bottom not yet secretained.

SCHR SARIAR & LUCY, Dennis, of and from Beston for Port au Prince, before reported at Bermuda in distress, is reported by Capt D to have put in when 12 days out, having on third day had a severe gale, and while lying to shipped a sea which sprung bowsprit one foot from stem, and caused the vessel to leak so badly in the forecastle that he took all hands into the cabin. Dec 31 the gale continued, and a kedge anchor was got out, with 50 fathoms cable, when the vessel laid more secure. At 9 P M, parted hawser 10 fathoms trom deck, lost boat, started house on deck, and took a large quantity of water into the cabin. The foremast was also badly sprung, and the lanyards all gone. On the 22d, saw a vessel of about 300 tons, bottom up. The next day found the vessel so badly strained, and damaged in hull, spars and rigging, as to compel the captain to bear up for Bermuda, where a survey was held after his arrival, which recommended a discharge of cargo. The vessel and cargo were both abandoned to underwriters. The Sarah & Lucy is a good vessel, not quite a year old. On the 22d, the S & L passed a large schr to windward, with foremast gone, and a signal of distress, but Capt Dennis could give no assistance. The cargo of the & L was advertised to be sold by anction 4th inst.

SCHE JOSHYA BATES, before reported abandoned and towed into Norfolk, was previously fallen in with 46 miles from Cape Henry, by schr Gen Taylor, from Baltimore, who took off captain and crew and conveyed them to Charleston; she had then lost anchors and masts. The J B was bound to Norfolk from Cobasset.

SCHE ASSEN SETHE (of Egg Haybor), from Newbern, NC, for N York, was spoken 5th inst, N edge of the Gulf, lat 35 30.

heavy weather, and was blown off.

Schr Sprin (of Egg Harbor), from Newbern, NC, for N York, was spoken 5th inst, N edge of the Gulf, lat 35-30, with loss of bowsprit, boat and provisions.

Schr Gen Charm, at Philadelphia from Norfolk on 7th inst, when within 15 miles of Cape Henlopen, too's a heavy gale from NNE, and was blown 20 miles to the authward of Cape Henry; lost boats, davits, part of b dwarks, split jib, and aprong bowsprit.

NYOR.

Notice to Mariners.

GREAT HARBOR, LONG ISLAND (ONE OF THE BARAMAS).

This harbor is situated in lat 23 deg 6 min N, about six leagues from the EE end of the island, and on its NE side. It lies WNW from the Bird rock, Crooked island, and S from Rum Key. A vessel from the offing on hoisting the usual signal for a pilot, will have it answered on shore by a union jack at A Taylor's new house, a large, low building, and a boat with a pilot will immediately be sent off. But should stress of weather, or any accident, prevent the boat from getting out. by a due observance of the following directions, you will sail safely into the harbor, and to a good anchorage. Bring A Taylor's new house, where the fiag is hoisted, to bear S by W, and run towards the house in that direction until the unroofed stone walls of the old building, standing near the highest hill to the southward, come to bear SSE; then steer in that direction towards the old house until you pass the first point of bare rock on the larboard hand; here you will have breakers on both sides, but the channel is sufficiently bold and deep. As you proceed, on getting abreast of the point of the first low woody key, on the larboard bow, had round to the eastward, and when you have doubled that point, drop your anchor in three fathoms water, on a clear and sandy bottom.—[Balagna Almanac.

Arr at Honolulu Nor 6. Betsey Williams. Ston, Maui; Montpelier, Tucker, NB, 60 sp. 2200 wh; James Maury, Whelden, do. 1400 bhis: Harvest, Spooner, Fd. Maui; Stan, Honoer, Milliams. Ston, Maui; Montpelier, Tucker, NB, 60 sp. 2000 wh; Marell, Wing, do. 50 sp. 1700 wh; Alexander, Ryan, do. 700 (probably 1700) wh; Waverly, Kempton, do. 25 sp. 1200 wh; Walington, Edwards, SH, 1900 wh; 19th, Sarah, Swift, Matt, 1400 wh; Candon of the Company o

Brig Gen Wilson, from Apalachicola for NYork, Jan 10, lat 35 48 N, lon 74 40 W.

lat 35 48 N, lon 74 40 W.

Foreign Ports.

RIO JANERRO, Dec 4—Ships Superb, Prentiss, wtg; Dakotah, Sloan, for San Francisco 5th, having repaired; barks Maryland, Klein, from NYork, disg; W H D C Wright, Wilson; Douglass, Farrell, and Linwood, Martin, from Baltimore, do; Kedar, Fessenden, from Boston for San Francisco, leaky; Margaret Hugg, Peswick, and O J Chaffee, wtg fgt; steamer Fanny, Pennock, from NOrleans for San Francisco, to be sold; and others.

Sid Nov 27, barks Roanoke, Kelly, Baltimore; Dec 3, Clintonia Wright, Raffle, NOrleans.

ten for do.

PORTIAND, Jan 14—Arr schr Benjamin, Dennison, Cutler for NYork. Cld schrs Alvarado, Lancaster, Havana; Warren, Poland, Matanzas.

Eark R H Knight, from Matanzas, went into Richmond's Island harbor, Thursday evening, in the NE blow, and now lies at anchor there. The report is, that the harbor is a complete one, and vessels may find good shelter there in a storm.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 14—Sld schr Sea Witch, NYork (not previously).

previously).
Schrs Lonsdale, and Saml Bolton remained below this

Schrs Lonsdale, and Saml Bolton remained below this morning.
RCCKLAND, Jan 6—Arr brig Baron de Castine, of and frem Castine (and sld 11th for Cuba); 7th, schrs Charles Roberts, Post, Baltimore, Lightfoot, Perry, Nyork, 8th, Springbird, Perry; Mary Crockett, Crockett; Lanson Dean, Ulmer, and Gazelle, Witcher, Nyork, Nourmahal, Kendall; Gem, Smith, and Elizabeth Arcularius, Wood, do; 9th, Senate, Elaisdell; R B Pitts, Spear; Pawtucket, Ulmer, Fountain, Bucklin; Bangs, Shaw, Patriot, Paul; Ivanhoe, Gregory, and Sea Lion, Manning, Nyork; 30th, Mount Vernon, Venton, and Effort, Higgins, do; 11th, Mary Langdon, Conway, do. Sld 10th, schrs Lucy Blake, Hawes, and Isaac Achorn, Gregory, Nyork; Avenger, Harding, Richmond; 11th, Cadet, Barrett; E H Herrick, Miller, and Chas Roberts, Post, Nyork; 12th, brig Joseph, Burton, Nyork.

Thursten; Only Son, Higgins, and Richmond. Benton, N York.

Passengers Salled.

AUSTRAILA—Ship Baltimore—J J Humphrey, Mr Mack, Mr Bloodgood, A C Harvey, J H Sawyer, Mr and Mrs Gwing and child, Mr and Mrs Gough and 2 children, Mrs F Gee. Mr Meyer, Mr Robert Sheeck, W A Kenny and lady, E Montray and lady, Mr Lascelles, 2 ladies and 2 children, J Beck and lady, Adam Craft, Jesse Reid, B J Reid, S H Boag, W Boag, Miss Boag, Henry Simmons, James Kenny, J P Urquhart, J H Smith, Messrs Isaacs, Gibson, Davies, and Ashcroft, S H Bryant, P Daley, B Neye, W Waugh, Mr Brandon and 2 ladies, Mr and Mrs Plock, Mr and Mrs Watson, Messrs Wilson and Bradley, A Livingston, Mr Earrows, Mr Edgecroft, Wm Dunlop, Geo Dunlop, W C Sellekel, John Gee, Wm Spicer, L. D Johnson, Mr Greenwood, B H Brown, Geo P Holland, Benjamin Alden, B H Wyman, Mr Armory, Thos Judkins, Edward Philitrook, Miessrs Rogers, Benjamin, and Herriot, G C Alden, Thos Wilson, John Webster, J T Weeks, Mr Casperson, and Taalea, E Brooks, Robert McLaughton, Robert Clark, Wm Barnes, Hos Welch, P Phalen, T Windrane, Mr Rogerson and Tady, Mr Loyd, lady and three children, Mr Welb, Mr Harris, Mr Ball, W Ring, Thos English, A Wark, A Reene, Mr McLeland and wife, Mr Fitzgevald, T McGuizs, Mr Bougherty, J A Hornibec, Thos Bowles, W Connor, Oscar Johnson, John Stuart, Mr Care, E Edwards, W Edwards, W McLeland and son, Mr Lyuch, J Blackscott, Michael Wise, W Harrison, G Braineo, F Dickens, Mr Heffer, W Smith, J Evans, W Evans, J Partridge, E J Jayle, W Bennison, Mr Ferguson, S Smith, Mr Wainwright, J Douglas, P Hennesay and lady, J B Green, Mr Warny, daughter and wife, J Foster, Mr Boradoa, Mr Pionelyon, P Farrel, N Veitch, J Pratt, J Black, J McCollough, J B Brown, A N Irvine, Mr Lightfoot, Mr Nelson, J Lyper, A Lepper, Mr Brayshaw Mr Duneard, Mr langlois, Mr Boron, A Mr Brayshaw Mr Duneard, Mr Langlois, Mr Boron, Mr Micke, P Francis, Mr Lightfoot, Mr Nelson, J Lyper, G Raistruck, J A Patterson, Mr Cook and Lady, Mr Washington and lady, Mr Guit, S Downing, C Boyd and lady; Mr